[THURSDAY, *February* 14, 1771.] THE [NUMB. 1467.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and Sun's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

☾'s *Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H. M.	*ſets* ☉ H. M.	
THURSDAY ●	9	after 6	46 before 6	
FRIDAY 1	10	6	45	6
SATURDAY 2	10	6	44	6
SUNDAY 3	11	6	42	6
MONDAY 4	12	6	41	6
TUESDAY 5	12	6	40	6
WEDNESDAY 6	1	6	38	6

New ☾ this Day, 1 Aft.

Days 10 Hours 28 Minutes the 14th.

Account of the late engagement between the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets, and the deſtruction of the latter. Taken from the Public Advertiſer, *Oct.* 8.

To the PRINTER.

IF you think the incloſed circumſtantial account of the late naval victory by the Ruſſians over the Turks (which I received by this day's poſt by way of Leghorn) will be agreeable to the Public, it is at your ſervice.

Islington, Oct. 5. ROBERT WITHY.

My dear Friend.

TO omit writing to you after our glorious conqueſt over the Turks, I know muſt offend, but my ſtate, maimed and wounded, will little anſwer the glowing warmth of a heart in pain, that can only give you the heads of our late actions, burying all our miſcarriages in oblivion. After being well beaten at Madden, drubbed out of Naverino, in the Morea, which place I worked hard at, to take, we learned, in the middle of May laſt, that Admiral Elphinſtone was in the Archipelago. Accordingly Admiral Spiridoff ſailed with ſome 66 guns ſhips to join him. Count Orloff, our generaliſſimo and commander in chief, hoiſted the Imperial flag at the main top-maſt head, taking the command of both army and navy. On board the Three Biſhops, Commodore Greig, in which ſhip I was then ſecond Captain, we joined Admiral Elphinſtone June the 22d, and were acquainted that he had ſeen the Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of twenty-eight ſail, ſmall and great; as we then were all aſſembled together, conſiſting of nine 66 gun ſhips, one of 84, Elphinſtone's ſhip, and five frigates, we went in queſt of the Turkiſh fleet, and the 2d of July in the morning we ſaw them at anchor off the iſlands of Cheſſameo, oppoſite to the iſland of Scio, ſeemingly to us very advantageouſly poſted, and that they intended to fight us at anchor. As we drew near, we ſaw that our ſuggeſtions were true; for they were anchored with a ſmall iſland to the weſtward, with a chain of rocks joining the main land, and rocks eaſt, that we could only attack them on one ſide, and thoſe ſhips which began, muſt each of them receive the fire of two or three of the enemy. In the firſt line of battle we were the van-ſhip. Accordingly the line was altered. Spiridoff led. We came into the center, Elphinſtone in the rear.

At twelve o'clock the Europa opened the ball, received two doſes from the enemy; and to our ſurpriſe tacked. Spiridoff came up yard-arm and yard-arm to the Sultana, the Captain Baſhaw's ſhip of 84 guns, and a moſt glorious cannonade enſued. The Europa returned to action. Another van ſhip came to action, being then three engaged. By this time the Engliſh Hero, ſo called, our ſhip, came cloſe along ſide an 84 gun ſhip, who gave us a warm reception. In half an hour after this, I diſcovered the Sultana on fire; the Eſtaffey, Spiridoff's ſhip, unfortunately fell on board the Turkiſh Admiral then on fire; both ſhips were ſuppoſed to be loſt. We by this time were much damaged, having our fore top-ſail-yard ſhot away, croſs-jack-yard alſo, two ſhot through the head of our main-maſt, and all the main ſhrouds gone but two on the ſtarboard ſide. At one, the Eſtaffey blew up, with 660 ſouls on board, nineteen only being ſaved. The Admiral, his brother's ſon, and the young Count Orloff, having quitted the ſhip before the exploſion. The Prince Caſtoſiki, was loſt. Capt. Cneſe was taken up in the water alive, with a few more. Preſently the Turkiſh Admiral exploded, that ſtruck the enemy and ourſelves with amazement. We both quitted firing for ſome time. As to my part, I thought the ruins would have reached the Sky; however, at it we went again. By this time Admiral Elphinſton came up, but it fell little wind, and he engaged at a great diſtance, and attempting to put his ſhip about, ſhe would not ſtay. We had drove from the enemy, therefore I prevailed on the Commodore to come to anchor; the ſignal being made, we did ſo. The Turks cut their cables and ran into a ſmall bay, which proved their deſtruction, as in the ſequel. Thus ended our firſt day's works. Only four ſhips of ours engaged cloſely, and no advantage gained. Oh! my friend, I muſt lay down my pen.

Well, after we were anchored, Elphinſton came on board. On a conſultation, four fire veſſels were propoſed, but none ſeemed fond of the work; to ſhorten the matter I offered to go, provided I had the command, which much pleaſed the Count and Prince Golgorucki.

Matters being thus fixed, Elphinſton was to prepare them, but it was next day before they were ready, which was much againſt me, as the Turks recovered themſelves, and were erecting batteries on a point of land where I was to paſs. Well, every thing being ready, who was to take the command of the ſhips to cover the fire veſſels? the Count aſked this before Elphinſton. No reply being made, our glorious Commodore Greig, ſaid, I will go. Every thing being ready, the night only waited for, at the approach of which I took the largeſt veſſel, being 152 tons, for I intended to do the moſt miſchief. At ten o'clock at night the ſignal was made for the ſhips to weigh, being four line of battle ſhips and two frigates. At twelve they began to fire on the enemy, not above 400 yards diſtance. The enemy had three 74 gun ſhips with their broad-ſides to them, and had erected two batteries of 19 guns. The fire on both ſides was inceſſant. At one o'clock, July the 5th, in the morning, my ſignal was made to bear down upon the enemy. I obeyed it chearfully, begging of the Almighty to give me the fortitude of twenty Alexanders. I had before given my orders to the officers commanding the other veſſels, how to proceed, which was, that I ſhould board the weathermoſt ſhip the next to me to board the ſecond, and the other two to run to the leewardmoſt ſhips, being determined to light them at both ends. Fortunately juſt at this time the main-top-ſail of one of the center ſhips took fire. When I came very near, my boat's crew wanted to deſert me; having forced them out of the boat with my piſtols, I went forward to run the veſſel, placing a man at helm. I was within twenty yards of the ſhip intended to fire, when on calling to ſtarboard the helm, I found myſelf alone; the wind had ſlacked; however I laſhed the helm a-lee, run forward, could not reach the ſhip, ſaw a boat full of Turks coming to me. To die bravely, and do my duty, was the laſt reſort; I fired my piſtol at the fuze, but there was looſe gunpowder unknown to me, which took fire, blew off the ſkirts of my coat, burnt my hand terribly, and the hair of my head. In my retreat I tumbled down, perhaps in a ſtate of ſtupidity; but the Almighty God gave me ſenſes again to know my ſituation. I leaped on the forecaſtle, found I had hooked the cable of the ſhip on fire; ſeeing no armed boat, which had retired. I ſuppoſe, I got to the quarter of the veſſel on the outſide, the inner part being in flames; I diſcovered my boat at about 100 yards diſtance. By this time the fire began to guſh out of the ports, and the hand grenades, deſigned for the enemy, took fire; I leaped overboard, going down ſome feet below the ſurface: When I roſe, I found I had directed my courſe to the land, being very near. The enemy fired on me muſquetry; I turned, ſaw the boat, called out to them; the enemy quitted their fire, not thinking me an object I ſuppoſe worth notice; the boat came ſlowly to me, and had the Turks kept their fire, they never would have come. I was juſt ſinking, having my boots on, my coat dragging behind me, and quite ſpent: I caught hold of the blade of one of the oars, and held faſt; they got me in and hurt me greatly in ſo doing, having no ſtrength to help myſelf. By this time all the Turkiſh fleet was on fire, one or two had exploded. When I came to my ſhip, I was lifted in, and carried to the Count, who embraced and kiſſed me, as did the Prince Golgorucki, Admiral Spiridoff, the maimed Captain Cneſe, and many more: I then was told by the Admiral, that I was raiſed to the rank of a Port Captain of the firſt rank, being as far as the Count could do; but that I had a generous Empreſs to kneel to, who would crown me with laurels; I was then carried down, having a contuſion on my right ſide, wounded on the left by the burſting of a grenade, my left hand terribly burnt, with many bruiſes about my body. Now ſum up the whole, and ſay, is there that man alive that has felt and received the protection of God like myſelf; deſerted by man at extremities, fire, water, and ſword to eſcape, and to live and to have done my duty too when nothing but death appeared, will imprint forever in my mind, at leaſt in this world, the glorious protection of God on his creatures, when he is pleaſed to ſtretch forth his helping hand.

Thus was a fleet of fine ſhips in five hours reduced to aſhes, viz. five of 84 guns, four of 74, ſix of 50 and 66 guns, with two frigates: Saved, a ſhip of 62 braſs guns, that I am to have the honour to command, being commiſſioned, but cannot yet take poſſeſſion, from my weakneſs, with ſix gallies, ſaved alſo. Soon after I was gone to bed in the utmoſt pain, not forgetting to drink a pint of ſtrong punch, the victorious Commodore Greig came on board and went through the ſame ſalutes as myſelf from the Count and Prince, was likewiſe acquainted that he might look on himſelf as an Admiral, the Count's limits not ſo far extending immediately to order him to hoiſt his flag, and that a little delay only added more laurels.

No more at preſent from your ſincere and obliged friend

ROBERT DUGDALE.

Of Scio, in the Archipelago,

July the 10*th*, 1770.

I cannot help telling you, that before I went on this ſervice, the Prince ſays, "Now Dugdale, don't be fooliſh, to burn all the ſhips; ſave yourſelf one." The ſhip ſaved is that I intended to ſet fire to, had I not been cruelly deſerted; but the Commodore has the merit I think of the whole.

Nov. 27. Yeſterday came on in the Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot, and the reſt of the Judges of that Court, a motion for a rule, to ſet aſide the verdict in the caſe of the Right Honourable George Onſlow againſt Mr. Horne.

Serjeant Whitaker, Council for Mr. Onſlow, opened the pleading, by obſerving, "That though there could be no immediate damages proved, that Mr. Onſlow might have ſuffered as thoſe places he poſſeſſes are places of honour, not of profit, yet the reflections made uſe of, were aſperſive on his character as a gentleman, and he muſt ſuffer very ſenſibly for them, as they reflected on that good name and probity, that every perſon would wiſh to ſuſtain in his rank in ſociety; that if Mr Horne could even make out his reflections to be true, there may be ſome colour in his vindication; but as he had not even diſtantly attempted to prove them on the trial, he hoped the verdict would be confirmed." He was ſupported on the ſame ſide by Serjeant Leigh, who added, "That if Acts of Parliament were ſo provident in ſupport of the characters of inferior officers, there could be no doubt, but that the more reſpectable character of a Member of Parliament and Privy Counſellor, ſhould be more ſo." He aſked, "What imputations could any honeſt man put upon thoſe words of Mr. Horne: 'As for inſtructing 'George Onſlow, you may as well inſtruct the winds, the 'water, or the earth; he may promiſe you, but I do not 'expect him to keep it?' Do they not imply, in the ſtrongeſt manner poſſible, a want of common probity and honour? Do they not attempt to rob him of his good name in ſociety, and ſtamp him with the character of double dealing, and incapable of belief?" He then quoted ſome precedents, and concluded in the firm perſuation of the verdict's being confirmed.

Serjeant Glynn then roſe, and ſpoke for above half an hour with great perſuaſion and oratory, to the following purport.

"I ſhall conſider this action as it is brought on the ſecond *count*; which is, that Mr. Horne is charged with ſaying, 'He may promiſe (ſpeaking of Mr. Onſlow) but I do 'not expect him to keep it.' Now, my Lords, I ſhould be glad to be informed, by either of my brothers, how ſuch a charge is actionable? My brother Whitaker has obſerved, 'That if Mr. Horne could make out his reflections to be 'true, there may be ſome colour of defence,' Now, I would aſk him upon reflection, whether he does not believe Mr. Horne could fully prove what he aſſerted; that is, 'That 'twas *only* his opinion, or that he *expected* Mr. Onſ'low would not keep his word.' Certainly, my Lord, he could, if he has not changed his mind, for as 'twas only a matter of opinion, all neceſſary to prove it, is to ſwear that he thinks ſo.

"But, my Lord, let us conſider the nature of this meeting; it was on the legal, *laudable* purpoſe of inſtructing the Members of their county; where freedom of debate, and freedom of inveſtigation and inquiry were not only allowable, but conſtitutionally neceſſary; where the efficacy or inefficacy of inſtruction was to be truly pointed out; and let me aſk, How was it poſſible this could be done, if the open opinions of the freeholders were not delivered? I agree with my brothers, that defamatory words ſpoken againſt men in trade or in office, when theſe words reach the character of the parties, there an action is legal, becauſe their credit is affected, and a man may break and loſe his employment in conſequence; but in the preſent caſe, no ſuch thing happens; not even the danger (allowing it to be an office) of Mr. Onſlow's loſing his ſeat in Parliament; and I appeal to my brothers, whether they have the leaſt doubts on their minds of their client's ſuffering in that manner. Let us examine this matter in ſome of the lower departments of office; the election of a church-warden for inſtance; if I know a perſon propoſed for that office, that I think not ſafe to be truſted with the public money, I have a right to declare it, and give my reaſons, and no action will lie, becauſe, as a pariſhioner attending the veſtry, I have a right to deliver any opinion that may tend to parochical utility. If the freedom of debate and inquiry is thus ſtopt, by being actionable, we ſhall never know on what grounds to proceed; we ſhall not know whether a candidate is worthy or not of the office he ſues for; a man's barely ſaying, "I don't approve of him," and no further, will bear the conſtruction of private pique and reſentment, and will never have the leaſt prevalence with his brother elector (let the candidate be ever ſo unfit a perſon;) ſo, by this doctrine, a county meeting would reſemble an aſſembly of Quakers, with this difference, the freeholders would be ſilent through fear. But to put this matter at once to a ſhort iſſue, I do aver, that in all our books, from *Croke* down to the lateſt reporter, there will not be one inſtance found where defamatory words ſpoken againſt a Member of Parliament, merely in that capacity, have been found actionable; if ſo, I hope Mr. Onſlow's caſe will not be the firſt."

Serjeant Jephſon corroborated Serjeant Glynn's arguments, in a number of precedents ſtrongly in point: one in particular in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where a Juſtice of the Peace was called 'a blood-ſucking villain, and that the child unborn would rue the day that he was born;' which

words strongly implied every thing that was bad; yet all the Judges of that time, except two, were clearly of opinion it amounted to nothing. So that, says he, reflecting or defamatory words are only actionable when they affect a man's temporal concerns, or where a person is charged with an action for which, from the nature of his office, he is punishable, then indeed it is very reasonable that the law should provide redress, but not otherwise.

Serjeant Whitaker closed these pleadings, which continued from eleven o'clock till two, with a short remark on Serjeant Jephson's precedent of the Justice of the Peace that was called a blood-sucker, by saying, "The opinion of the then Judges were no authority; that he remembered many reports, where Judges as well as other men, had done wrong things; and that he looked upon the two dissenting Judges, in that case, to be extremely right, and that the others ought to be ashamed of their opinion."

Lord Chief Justice Wilmot then gave the opinion of the Court in the following manner:

"As so many cases have been quoted, and so many arguments advanced, it is rather too late in the term to give judgment; it must therefore lie over till the next term."

Council for Mr. Onslow.	*Council for Mr. Horne.*
Serjeant Whitaker	Serjeant Glynn,
Serjeant Leigh.	Serjeant Jephson.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It was whispered this morning, that a patriotic Nobleman this week communicated some very authentic and very extraordinary intelligence to a great personage, by letter, which has perplexed some late councils.

If the long complained of grievances should not be redressed on presenting the remonstrance, the patriotic party have still a *Corpse de Reserve*. A common-hall will then be called, in order to agree on an address to his Majesty, which is to be presented by the whole body of the livery.

It is asserted, that the speech delivered in a certain house on Tuesday last, was drawn up by the Earl of Rochford.

Orders are given for three regiments of foot to be embarked at Cork, for the islands of Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago in the West Indies.

It is said that Lord Mansfield has refused to give his advice, or be present, at the meeting when the question for peace or war is to be agitated.

It is generally expected that a new taxation on sugar will be imposed in the course of the present sessions. This has been in agitation every year for a long time past; but, so great was the influence of the late Mr. Beckford, that he found means to prevent it till his death.

Letters from Birmingham, Sheffield, Mansfield, Nottingham, and other manufacturing towns, mention, that they cannot get hands sufficient to complete the very extensive orders now executing for North-America.

By the returns received on Saturday last, we are well informed, that the bounty money and press-warrants together have not yet yielded 12,000 men.

Nov. 22. Yesterday Lord North had a conference with his Majesty soon after the city remonstrance was presented.

Nov. 23. Mr. Potter arrived in town from Spain, on Tuesday night. On his arrival at Dover, he was in so much haste, that on the boat's not being able, from the roughness of the weather, to go to the packet, she was ordered at all events to run into the harbour, where he landed. It is thought he brings terms of accommodation as the people in general of all ranks at Madrid are totally averse to a war with England, the king only appearing desirous of it.

The answer brought by Mr. Potter is in substance this: "That the king of Spain had given full power to his ambassador at the British court, to treat upon the subject matters in dispute between the two crowns."

Wednesday the Spanish ambassador was at court, and had a private conference with his Majesty and the secretaries of state.

The ministry were so exceedingly cautious that Mr. Potter would not be seen in London, that he was sent from place to place in a sedan chair.

Lord Chatham has declared that there are, among the number who frequent the club of which he is a member, six persons that deserve decapitating.

The second day of this session of parliament, Mr. Sawbridge gave notice, that he should, after Christmas, make two motions.

1. To shorten the duration of parliaments.
2. For a more effectual place and pension bill.

Whatever may be the success of these motions, they cannot fail of being serviceable to the public, by bringing men—out into clear day light, by exposing the hollowness of pretended patriots, and by manifesting those who deserve confidence, and are the true friends of the people. It is said Mr. Townsend is to second these motions, and that they are likely to meet with a warm support from many honest individuals of all parties (not excepting even the Courtiers) though they are discountenanced and combated by the leaders of every faction, as well in opposition as in Ministry.

It is said, that the answer of a great personage to his minister, in a late *tete a tete*, was, "If the people persist, they must be appeased by some means."

It is said that a message will be sent by his Majesty, to both Houses of Parliament, acquainting them that the King of Spain has promised to make restoration and ample satisfaction, relating to Falkland's Island.

Nov. 25. There are now ready for sea, (men only excepted) 22 ships of the line, 14 at Spithead, and 8 at Portsmouth.

Whilst the principal and most important forts and islands belonging to Great Britain, are unguarded and naked, and left to the mercy of our enemies, there are seven or eight ships of the line stationed at Massachusetts Bay—*to subdue our own subjects!*

The Swallow sloop of war, which is now fitting out at Portsmouth with the greatest expedition, is supposed to be intended for Jamaica, as an additional security to that island, there being at present on that station only one ship of war.

Dec. 8. It is at length said to be acknowledged by those who must be supposed enabled to give the truest information, that *war is more than probable*. We have then the worst to expect that our enemies can do against us.

The first preparatives for defence, to be advised by able and honest Counsellors, should be harmony at home and agreement with our colonies. Let all matters of grievance, therefore, be immediately removed.

We hear that L--d C——m's intended motions are on the following subjects: American affairs. India concerns. Two on matters of law: another respecting the state of the navy; and a sixth on domestic peace.

Dec. 4, 5, *and* 6. Friday last a Council was held at Lord Weymouth's, and immediately after it broke up, a messenger was sent off to Ireland, to lay an embargo to prevent the exportation of any provisions from that kingdom.

A spirited Gentleman (Col. B.) on Thursday last, in a public company, closed his speech with the following apostrophe: "And tell me, ye sages of the Council, what *was* the amount of all Potter's *negociations*?—Alas! what was it, but a series of measures trifling and absurd. He was dispatched to warn the Spaniards to get ready for war, and to tell them we should certainly fall upon them, as soon as they should be ready to receive us."

The Remonstrance from Ireland is to be transmitted from thence to his Majesty by the Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom; not to be presented by Dr. Lucas.

It was this morning currently reported, that the last dispatches from the court of Versailles contained matters highly satisfactory.

This morning an express was sent off from St. James's to Hanover.

In is said that part of the message sent from the Court of France, by their new Ambassador who arrived here on Tuesday last, was to the following effect: that the King of France by no means wished a war with England; but if our Court is determined on a war with Spain, they should certainly assist them as would the Court of Spain them, were our designs against France: on which account no man of rank was appointed ambassador to this Court, as his duration, it was thought would be very short.

We hear that this morning orders were issued for filing up the regiments of foot to their full complement.

Orders were given at the War Office on Saturday for the completing the Dragoons to their full establishment.

Lord C—— in a public company lately said,—"The difficulty of the crisis demands a wise, a firm, and a popular administration. The dishonourable traffic of places has engaged us too long. Upon this subject, my L----s, I speak without interest or enmity. I have no personal objection to any of the King's servants. I shall never be Minister; certainly not without full power to cut away all the rotten branches of government. Yet, unconcerned as I truly am for myself, I cannot avoid seeing some capital errors in the distribution of the royal favour. There are men, my L----s, who, if their own services were forgiven, ought to have an hereditary merit with the House of Hanover: whose ancestors stood forth in the day of trouble, opposed their persons and fortunes to treachery and rebellion, and secured to his Majesty's family the splendid power of rewarding. There are other men, my L----s, (shaking his fist at L—d M——d) who, to speak tenderly of them, were not quite so forward in the demonstrations of their zeal to the reigning family; there was another cause, my L----s, and a partiality to it, which some persons had not, at all times, discretion enough to conceal. I know I shall be accused of attempting to revive distinctions. My L----s, if it were possible, I would rather abolish all distinctions. I would not wish the favours of the crown to flow invariably in one channel. But there are some distinctions which are inherent in the nature of things. There is a distinction between right and wrong---between Whig and Tory."

They write from Gibraltar, that 9 sail of Spanish men of war had just passed the Gut, with several transports under convoy, which appeared to be full of troops, said to be bound to Carthagena in the West-Indies.

Dec. 11. The land tax it settled at 4s. in the pound for one year only.

It is said that 10,000 more seamen will be moved for in a few days.

The whole army on the British establishment, we are assured, is to be augmented except the foot-guards, and General Conway's regiment of blues.

Orders are sent to Woolwich, Chatham, &c. to get ready a great quantity of naval and military stores, to be shipped for Gibraltar and Minorca.

Dec. 13. Yesterday several officers of the navy kissed his Majesty's hand at St. James's, on account of their late promotions.

At the board of Admiralty held yesterday, several ships were commissioned, and the officers who attended received their commissions.

Advices are said to have been received here on Tuesday, that 24 ships of war, with a number of troops, transports, &c. had sailed lately from Spain, for the West-Indies.

It is confidently said, that a popular peer, and a great general, have declared, that they have certain information, that the French are bent upon a war, as soon as ever they shall be in a condition to commence hostilities; and that their fixed intention is to make England the theatre of it, by carrying the sword into the very heart of the kingdom. If these assertions be true, it is hoped our coasts will be well watched.

A new bill, for punishing mutiny and desertion, in the army, is now under consideration of a great assembly.

On Tuesday no members of the House of Commons were suffered to be in the House of Peers whilst they were sitting; the doorkeepers not to go in but when called for.

Yesterday Earl Percy, and several military Officers, set out for Ireland, to join their Regiments in that Kingdom.

A letter from Plymouth, dated December 9, says, "Orders are received at this yard for fitting out for sea the following men of war, viz. the Queen, Dublin, Burford, Kent, and Bienfaisant, and another ship of 80 or 90 guns."

Dec. 15. On Wednesday last Sir E——d H——e, being called upon in the Lower Room, informed the Society, that our navy is now in a much better condition than it was in the year 1755, when the late glorious war began; that we have at present 20 ships of the line, *full manned* and *fit for action*, and likewise 20 more in commission, who have got 3000 seamen their complement, and will soon be ready for service; (that without interrupting the outward-bound trade) we have actually 33,000 seamen in pay, which is only 7000 wanting of the full number voted by parliament.

A few days ago, when the augmentation of the army was under consideration in an august assembly, a *patriotic* member proposed (as the quickest method of raising recruits) that each parish should be obliged to furnish *one man*. There are 10,000 parishes in Great-Britain; so that by this method 10,000 recruits might be raised immediately, without distressing any branch of manufacture, or draining any particular part of the country.

All the officers stationed in the West-India islands, and on the continent of America, are ordered to join their respective regiments immediately.

The augmentation, when completed, for all the regiments on the British establishment, we hear will amount to about 21,000 men.

Sir G——e S——e, upon a complaint of there not being men sufficient to carry on the war, assured a respectable assembly a few days since, that he could raise immediately 400 able fellows on his own estates, and the parts adjacent to them in Scotland, and that he did not doubt, but 40,000 soldiers might be inlisted in the space of a few weeks.

The bill for the better supply of mariners and seamen, to serve in his Majesty's ships of war, and on board merchant ships, and other trading vessels, lies ready for the Royal assent.

Dec. 18. Yesterday Col Philips, belonging to the train of artillery, set out for Minorca.

An English ship, name unknown, bound to America, is burnt off Margate.

Orders are given for putting the Royal William of 90 guns, at Portsmouth, into commission.

Wednesday there was a great debate in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, upon the Land tax. Mr. S—m—r moved to put it off till after Christmas. The m-n-ll-y, contrary to the previous declarations, were determined to bring it on, and to increase it to four shillings in the pound. L—d N—h altered his tone about war; he said, "*a war was but too probable.*" That the French and Spaniards were making great preparations upon all their coasts; and that the money wanted this year would be at least six millions, but perhaps it might be nine millions; he could not be certain. Sir E. H—ke said, the navy was in a very proper state, and that 18 ships of the line were ready for sea. He was contradicted by the Admirals K-pp-l and S nd-rs; who said if 18 ships of the line were ready for sea, it was unpardonable to leave Gibraltar and Jamaica wholly exposed to the enemy, and that the garrison of Gibraltar was lower now that in the peaceable time of Sir Robert Walpole. Many very severe things were said of the ministry; and, in short, they were attacked from all sides of the room. When the question was put, there appeared 221 for the adjournment, and 199 against it.

The debate in the other Room, the day before, was very spirited. L-d C—n attacked L-d M——d. He said his L—p's paper, given to the clerk the day before [Monday last] he considered as a challenge to himself; that his L—d had thrown down the glove, and he was determined to take it up. He then proposed to L-d M—d three questions, and demanded answers to them. L-d M—d replied, it was unfair; that he was taken by surprise; and said, that he would not answer *interrogatories*. L-d C—n pressed that a day might be appointed, and said he was ready to meet the noble L-d upon his ground of law; and L-d M——d, after some time, was brought to pledge himself to the room, that the matter should be discussed. The D— of R——d then congratulated the Room upon the noble L-d's having pledged himself to the point. This brought L—d M——d up again; he said, he did not pledge himself to the room, he only said that he should hereafter *give his opinion*.

The D— of M—r then went on with his motion, which had caused the riot the day before. He shewed the naked state of all our possessions abroad and our defenceless state at home; and all this was owing he said, to the incapacity and pusillanimity of the K—'s s—s, who were abhorred at home; and despised abroad. L—d C——, in a fine speech confirmed this melancholy state of our affairs; and added, that he had received intelligence, of a *plan being formed to attake Gibraltar*.

The minority in the lower room were joined on Wednesday night by the L—ds H—y and G—le; the two Mr. D——k-s; Messrs. H——w—d, V-ns-tt-rt, L-th—l—r, C—graeve, O-gl-y, S——h—l Sir T—n R—s, &c. &c.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) Jan 21.

On the 14th of last Month fourteen Transports arrived at Porto Rico, having two Regiments on board, with which the Troops, on that Island only, amount to five Regiments.

About five weeks ago a Vessel arrived express from Old Spain at the Havana, with orders for putting all parts of the Spanish West Indies in the best State possible to resist every Attack, in Consequence of which they have been ever since at Work, Night and Day. All the Inhabitants of Cuba who resided near the Coast have, by Orders from the Governor, removed with their Effects into the interior Parts of the Island.

BOSTON, Febuary 4. 1771.

Thursday last his Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to issue a Proclamation further to prorogue the General Assembly of this Province to Wednesday the 13th Day of March next.

Last Thursday Morning sailed the Brig Hannah, Capt. Acworth for London, on board of which went Passengers, Doctor *E. Bancroft*, Author of the Natural History of Guiana, and several political Pieces; and Mr. *Lyman* second Son to General *Lyman*, now in London.

Bridgwater, January 16. Nicholas Wade, a Farmer in this Town, observing one of his Sheep ready to Lamb, put her into the Barn; the next morning found her dead, out of whom he took a lifeless Monster, much resembling an overgrown human Fœtus, of a large female Negro Child; the skin was black and perfectly smooth, except the Scalp, which was hairy; the Face was nearly in human form, the Cheeks large and full, and a perfect Negro Nose; the Trunk or Body being much in form having a flat Breast, about ten Inches over, and the length near that proportion; the Limbs likewise resembling the human both in bigness and joinings especially the shoulders, Hips and Knees, admitting of the same turns and motions. The Parts resembling the Sheep were the lower Jaw,

Ears, Feet, and Tail, which was a Stump about two Inches long. The Monster has been critically viewed by a number of Persons, and they all agree in the above Description."

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

We hear, that about 80 people from Easton, headed by Justice Ogden, and his brother Capt. Ogden, within two or three weeks past went to take the fort at Wyoming which was in possession of one Stewart and about 20 men. On Justice Ogden's demanding the fort, Stewart told him, if he would send in Capt. Ogden, they would talk the matter over coolly; but as soon as Capt. Ogden entered the fort, Stewart clapt a pistol to his breast and shot him dead; soon after which, Stewart and his men marched off peaceably, leaving two New-England men behind, who were taken and sent to this city by Justice Ogden.

Last Friday se'nnight, in the afternoon, one Run, a poor labouring man, who lives near Fairhill meeting, on Germantown road, going on some business to Kensington, was met by two men in a bye road, who inquired, where he was going, his business, and insisted that he had money about him; upon his telling them he was a poor man, and had no money, they searched him, and not finding any thing, one of the fellows said they would mark him, and attempted to cut his throat, but luckily missed the windpipe; he then cut him across the belly in two places (thro' one of which his entrails might be seen) and left him; in which condition he lay till next day, when he was found by his wife, who went in search of him, and carried him home, where he now lies dangerously ill.

February 7. *Capt. Martin from Cape Nichola, the 26th ult. in lat. 33, 31, long. 70, 45, saw a brig with a lyon head, standing N. N. E. which had a foretopsail for a mainsail. It was then blowing so hard, that he could not learn who she was.*

Capt. May from Lisbon, on his passage the 4th of January, in lat. 42, 40 long 53 west of London, spoke the brig Triton, Capt. Elijah Griffin, from Rhode-Island, bound to Fyall, out 30 days, who said that after he had been out 10 days his vessel sprang a leak, on which he stood for the West Indies; that he was then going for Barbadoes; his leak was at that time stopped. On January the 30th in lat. 34, 40, long. 73, 30. he spoke a brig from Scotland bound to Baltimore, the same day he spoke a new sloop from New-York for South-Carolina, but could not learn their names.

The accounts from Lisbon agree, that the Portuguese are determined to remain neuter, if possible, in case of a rupture between England and Spain.

The accounts of the embargo in Spain must be rather premature, as there was no mention of it made in Lisbon the 15th of December, the time the vessels, arrived here, left that place.

Arrived from this Port. Ship Sally, Berwick, at Cadiz. Ship Britannia, Falkner, at London. Snow Amelia, Villineuve, at Lisbon.

The *Impartialist*, or *Universal Reformer*, No. II.

(To be continued occasionally.)

Dignum Lege cohiberi Malum.

THE task I have undertaken of an *Universal Reformer*, is unquestionably an arduous one. But, the greater the labour, the greater the honour; should my endeavours for the public utility be crowned with success. *Reformation*, it is allowed on all hands, in these times of *almost universal licentiousness*, is become more than usually necessary; nor can it ever be attempted at *a more convenient season*. But necessary as it is, and suitable as the time appears,—no great progress in a work of this nature can ever be effected, by *indiscriminate invectives*; *particular* follies must be exposed, particular *inconveniencies* pointed out, and particular *vices* reprehended; or else the community will be little benefited. ——*Hence* the *small effect* that we see produced by the most eloquent harrangues from the *pulpit*; wherein the pious orator, too commonly at least, contents himself with declaiming against *immorality in general*; for fear of being thought *personal* by some one or other, perhaps the greatest part of his auditory, should he descend to particulars. He chooses not to mention the heinousness of this, that, or the other *sin*, lest his neighbour, his friend, his *vestrymen*, *elder*, *deacon*, or *church-warden*, should make the application each to *himself*, and thereby construe the good man's discourse into a *lampoon* on *private characters*. In which case, it is most probable, that he would not only do more harm than good to his hearers; but also, in a short time, be left without society, and shunned as much as an *infection*.

But this is not the case of a *periodical writer*. He may freely speak his sentiments upon any subject that falls under his cognisance, without danger of injuring his own interest; and, if he does it judiciously, with a good prospect of being serviceable to the public. This I profess to be *my only motive*. *Party-politicks*, or *party religion*, which is ten times worse than the former, shall find no countenance in *my* lucubrations; nor shall *vice*, in the highest order amongst us, be treated with the least *palliative respect*. As I *find* things, they shall be *impartially represented*; and no man shall have *reason* to upbraid me with *respecting* either *parties* or *persons*. ——But enough of observations, reflections, and *protestations*; let us now come to the *point*——the point of *Reformation*.

It gives me great pleasure to find that an *obstruction*, in one of the principal streets in this city, has lately been animadverted on by a *Grand Jury*. I hope they will proceed undauntedly in *representing* other grievances, which daily increase, with the same regard to *fidelity* and *good-conscience*. If they do *not*, it shall not be for want of *information*; for they *shall* hear, even *without a preacher*.

I am not *now old*; and since I arrived to what is generally called *man's estate*, I remember the decency and decorum that used to be observed on the *sabbath*. The inhabitants of the town were constant attendants at their respective places of public worship. Their devotions were regular; their conduct was exemplary. The first magistrates in the government thought it no *disparagement* to their characters, to pay their public vows to the Almighty; and their steps were generally followed by those in inferior stations.——But the case is unhappily altered; and the sabbath too frequently profaned, by the lowest classes of our inhabitants, as well as by the great, the *worshipful* and the *honourable*. A ride, a walk, a game at shuttlecock, in the morning; a dish of tombo, a watch of claret, or a dose of Madeira, after dinner; a hit at backgammon, a pool at quadrille; or a rubber at whist, in the evening: *serve now*, to *while away* the time, which *once* was devoted to——far other purposes.——Are there no laws in these cases made and provided? I presume there are. *If so*, I call upon the *conservators of the peace* to put them in execution; for I am sure that *no* peace can long subsist in the community where such practices are *tolerated*: if laws for this purpose are not *already* enacted, I think it is *full time* that *our representatives* should be instructed in a matter of this *infinite importance*. I am far from ever *wishing* that *reasonable indulgences* should not be allowed to all persons indiscriminately, as well on *Sundays* as *other* days; but, *whoever* they are that make a *practice* of this *offence*, ought not, in my opinion, to be screened from the *most public censure*.

*** The subject to be continued in my *next*.

VALENTINE's DAY, Feb. 14, 1771.

To a LADY, with a pair of gloves.

BRIMFUL of anger, not of love,
The champion sends his foe one glove;
But I, who have a double share
Of softer passions, send a pair.
Nor think it, dearest Celia, cruel,
That I invite you to a duel;
Ready to meet you face to face,
At any time, in any place.
Nor will I leave you in the lurch,
Though you should dare to name the church;
There come equipp'd with all your charms,
The ring and license are my arms;
With these I mean your power to try,
And meet my charmer, though I die.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

The Ship Glasgow, Capt. Marquis, who sailed last Friday for Carolina, in Company with a Ship bound to Dublin, we hear, were obliged to put back, on Account of the hard Gale of Wind, and are arrived in Prince's Bay.

Major Butler, of the 29th Regiment, was lately married at Charles Town, (S. Carolina) to Miss Middleton, Daughter of Col. Middleton.

By Capt. Schemerhorn, from South-Carolina, we hear of the Arrival there of Capt. Jesse Hunt from New-York, in nine Days, who on the Passage had a severe Gale of Wind, in which he lost one of his Horses.

A Letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated the 24th of January, from a Person lately from Port au Prince, to his Friend in this City, advises, that at Port au Prince there was the greatest Apprehensions of War, a Frigate just arrived from France, reported, that War was proclaimed both in France and Spain, against England, where 40 Tenders were constantly employed in pressing Men, that the Spaniards made Prizes of all the English Vessels they could take; and that in Consequence of these Advices, they were using the utmost Diligence to repair the Fortifications, mounting Guns in the Forts, and were loading Vessels with Guns and other Military Stores, to send to the outer Ports.

Tuesday Morning arrived, the Ship Rising Sun, Capt. Anthony Askey, in 15 Days from St. Eustatia.

Two days before Capt. Askey left Eustatia, arrived a Brig and a Schooner from New-England, and a Sloop, Capt. Wheaton, from New-York, they had all been in bad Weather, the Brig and the Schooner had lost their Fore-masts, and the Sloop her Bowsprit. Capt. Wheaton brought in a Molatto Man, whom he took from the Wreck of a Vessel foundered at Sea, one of the other Vessels also brought in the Captain and a Foremast Man, whom he took from the Wreck of another foundered Vessel and were all that were saved from these two Vessels, a third Vessel shared the same Fate, and every Soul perished. These three foundered Vessels belonged to New-England, but their Names not remembered.

It was reported at Eustatia, that 14 or 15 sail of French or Spanish Vessels, with Forces on board, were lying at Porta Rica, where they seemed to expect an Attack from the English, were preparing for Defence, and had taken Measures for evacuating the Town on the approach of the English.

On the 11th Inst. departed this Life, after a very long and lingering Illness (which she bore with great Patience and becoming Resignation) Mrs. SUSANNA KELLY, Wife of MR. WILLIAM KELLY, Merchant, of this City. Her Remains were Yesterday deposited in the Chancel of Trinity Church, attended by a respectable Body of the principal Gentlemen and many of her Neighbours, &c.

As a Parent she was most tender hearted, kind, and affectionate; as a Friend, affable, obliging and sincere; a good Christian, and highly deserving a friendly Sigh and Tear from all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance.

Tuesday between 3 and 4 o'Clock in the Morning, the City was alarmed with the cry of Fire, and ringing of the Bells, but they soon ceased, the Fire being discovered and suppressed before it had done much Damage. It broke out in a back Parlour of Col. Robinson's House, in Wall-Street, and was said to have been occasioned by a Beam taking Fire, which was placed under the Hearth, an injudicious Method of building, whereby a great many Houses have been destroyed.

The Storm on Friday Night last (which did great Damage to the Wharfs, Docks, and Small Craft, as well as to Goods in the Cellars, which were overflowed) was succeeded by hard Gales of northerly Winds, which have continued almost incessantly ever since, with the severest Cold we have had this Winter, and have so much retarded the Posts, that the Mails from the S. Westward of Friday last, and those Eastward of Saturday, did not get in till Tuesday Night.

[The want of a timely Supply of Paper, obliges us to defer some Publications intended for this Day's Paper.]

By particular DESIRE,
For the
BENEFIT
OF
GEORGE WEBSTER,
On Tuesday the 12th of March next,
At BOLTON's TAVERN,
Will be
A CONCERT
OF
VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL
MUSIC.
The vocal Parts, by
A GENTLEMAN.
In Act the 1st. A SOLO on the *German Flute*,
By Mr. WEBSTER.
In Act the 2d, A DUET on 2 *Flutes*, with other select Pieces. The whole to conclude with the MARCH in *Judas Maccabæus*, accompanied with a Side *Drum*.
The Concert to begin precisely at Six o'Clock.
After the Concert there will be a Ball.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. Rivington's, Mr. Gaine's, Mr. Holt's, and at Mr. Webster's, at the House where Mr. John Leary lately lived. 67 70

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Charlotte, Lyle, from Philadelphia; Schermerhorn, South-Carolina. Schooner Godwin, Riker, St. Augustine; St. John, Stewart, Madeira. Ship Rising Sun, Askey, St. Eustatia.

OUTWARD.

Sloop Success, Barlow, for Rhode-Island; Albany, Bell, St. Christophers; Dispatch, Montanye, Figuera; Charlotte, Lyle, Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Ship Glasgow, Marquis, to South-Carolina; New-York, Farmer, Liverpool; America, Harvey, Newry and Hull; Brig Oswego, Clark, Belfast.

For GALWAY,
The BRIGANTINE
GALWAY-PACKET,
Alexander Keith, Commander;
WILL sail in a few Days, has good Accommodations for Passengers: For Passage only, apply to said Master on board, at Cruger's Wharf, or Thomas Lynch, in Broad-Street, near the Exchange; who has for Sale the following Articles, very low for Cash or short Credit, viz.

Choice Claret in Bottles.
London particular Madeira Wine 4 Years old,
London Wine, 3 do. do.
New-York Wine, 2 do. do.
Do. do. 1 do. do.

And likewise a large Assortment of Yard wide and 7-8 Irish Linens, (bought for Cash) from 2s. 4d. to 7s. per Yard, and English Sail Duck.

He has also for Sale, the following Lots of Land in Waggoner's Patent, near Cherry-Valley, in the County of Albany;

No. 1,	400 Acres.	No. 33,	402 Acres.
62,	210	19,	210
13,	210	43,	210
21,	210	34,	210

The well known Quality of this Land, makes it needless to enlarge on the same; it's extremely well watered, and in most of the Lots in this Patent, Mills may be erected, having Streams of Water sufficient for that Purpose; for Particulars, apply to Daniel Campbell, Esq; of Schenectady, or Mr. Thomas Lynch, of New-York.

N. B. Bonds, with good Security, will be taken for the Whole, or any of the above Lots. 67 70

TO BE LET,
And entered upon the 1st of May next,
THE House and Lot of Ground
in Beaver-Street, where Mr. James Parker, deceased, lately lived and kept his Printing-Office: The House contains on the first Floor 2 front Rooms, one conveniently fitted for a Shop, the other for a Bed-room or small summer Parlour, a large handsome Parlour, and a small side Room, both with Fire Places; on the second Floor, one large and three small Rooms, two of which have Fire Places; and on the third Floor, a Bed Room, and a large light Room with a Fire Place, where Mr. Parker kept his Printing Works. This Room is capable of being divided into two or four handsome Apartments. Under the House is a Cellar Kitchen, in the Yard a Store House, and adjoining, a Tenement fit for a small Family, which may be rented separately. For Terms inquire of Mr. Panton, in Broad-Street, or Mrs. Parker, at Woodbridge. 67 70

To be SOLD at private SALE,
THE *Place of Peter Bertain, in*
New-Rochelle, consisting of Twenty-one Acres of Land, eighteen Acres of which are good English Mowing Ground of an excellent Soil; a good Dwelling House, Out-Houses and good Barn, its Situation and Prospect beautiful to the Sound, adjoing New-Rochelle Creek, and Mr. Bleeker's Grist Mills, a Harbour or Landing belonging to and adjoining said Place, sufficient for a Sloop of an Hundred Tons, about twenty Rods from the New-Rochelle Town Landing, where Vessels of considerable Burden, go in and out at low Water, a public Road leading from the Country back to said Landing before the Door, upon the whole it is beautifully situated for any Kind of public Business by Land or Water, or both; it's beautiful Situation and Prospect up and down the Sound, none can exceed, which renders it a most beautiful Country Seat for a Gentleman; Fishing in the Season plenty from off the Dock or Landing, Fowling and many other Conveniencies too tedious to mention. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may agree on reasonable Terms, by applying to the Subscriber living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title.

PETER BERTAIN.

New-Rochelle, Jan. 9, 1771. 67 70

TO be sold, in the Township of
Bridgewater, in Somerset County, in New-Jersey, the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz. One Plantation, containing about 160 Acres of Land, whereon is a good new Dwelling House, with a good Cellar, and four Fire Places, as also a good Barn, and a thriving young Orchard, of about 400 Apple Trees; a considerable Quantity of the Land cleared, and in good Fence, pleasantly situated on a public Country Road, about 9 Miles from New-Brunswick, and about two Miles above Bound-Brook Town; which Premises are so situated and supplied with Springs and other Water, that it would admit of being divided into two small Farms: Also 12 Acres of Meadow Ground near the same Premises: Also another Plantation at a small Distance from the above, containing 102 Acres, whereon is a new framed House, plenty of good Meadow, and a young Orchard: As also, a small Tract of about 18 Acres, whereon is a good Saw-Mill, situated in the Midst of a great Plenty of Timber, &c. All which Premises were lately the Property of Isaiah Young-love: The Purchaser may have easy Terms of Payment, and enter on the Premises by the first Day of April next; and an indisputable Title will be given, by

Peter Schenk, Esq; *Matthew Ten Eyck, and*
John Van Derveer, Esq; *George Van Nesse.*
Jan. 8, 1771, (67 70) All of Somerset aforesaid.

WHEREAS Mary my Wife has
without any just Cause eloped from my Bed and Board, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt, These are therefore to forewarn all Persons from trusting or entertaining her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Elopement. This 13th Feb. 1771.
67 70 Per me CONRAD MAURELLE, Baker.

POET'S CORNER.

The Infertion of the following, is defired, to oblige a Cuftomer.

A Perfon who overheard the famous Dr. B——, of *Connecticut* and his Deacons, talk upon *Election, Reprobation* and *Free Will*, at his Departure left the following Lines on the Table.

IF all Things fucceed, as already decreed,
And immutable Impulfes rule us,
To Preach and to Pray, Is but Time thrown away,
And our Teachers do nothing but fool us.
And if we by hard Fate, are drove this Way and that,
As the Carman with Whip drives his Horfes,
Then no Man can ftray, but muft go the right Way,
As the Stars that are bound in their Courfes.
But if by Free Will, We can go or ftand ftill,
As beft fuits each prefent Occafion,——
Then fill up the Glafs, and conclude him an Afs,
Who preaches up Predeftination.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THE Ferry-Houfe at Elizabeth-Town Point, together with all the Land to the Southweftward of the Road, containing about Fifty Acres, partly freſh and Salt Meadow; alſo to include the Barn and Ferry Stairs, with an excluſive Right to the Ferry to Staten-Iſland, and to keep Paſſage Boats to New-York. The Sale to be on the Premiſes on Friday the 5th of March next: An indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer. 66 69

To be SOLD,

A Negro Wench, with a Male Child of 15 Months old, can do all Sorts of Houſe Work, and fit either for Town or Country; ſhe likewiſe ſews tolerable well. Inquire of LAWRENCE KILBRUN, near the White-Hall, in New-York. Who ſells now again, 66 69

Crown Window Glaſs, Paint, &c as uſual.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Stephen Uſtick, late of this City deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may may be ſettled; and all thoſe who are any Ways indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to WILLIAM USTICK, Executor,

AND

JANE USTICK, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A good new Dwelling Houſe, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Ann-Street, (near the North-Church) belonging to the Eſtate of the above deceaſed; the Houſe is well finiſhed, two Stories high, 3 Fire Places, a good Cellar Kitchen, and very convenient. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the above Executors, who will agree on eaſy Terms, and give a ſufficient Title for the ſame. 66 69

To be ſold on Friday the firſt of March next, at public Vendue, or any Time before at private Sale;

THE Dwelling Houſe and Lot of Ground, late the Property of Alderman Burger, (deceaſed) ſtanding in Peck's-Slip, being a very good two Story Brick Houſe, two Rooms on a Floor, a good Cellar under the Houſe, a large Garret, three Fire Places, a good Brick back Kitchen adjoining, with one Fire Place, Pump and Ciſtern in the Yard. The Houſe is Twenty-one Feet Front and Rear, (and half the Gang-way belongs thereto) The Lot in Length on both Sides, Fifty-ſeven and an half Feet, commodiouſly ſituated for a Store or Shop. For further Particulars, inquire of Helena Cormick, on the Premiſes, or David Dickſon, who will give an indiſputable Title for the ſame. New-York, Feb. 1. 66 69

TO be SOLD, a neat Plantation ſituate in the South Ward of the City of Perth-Amboy, in the County of Middleſex and Province of New-Jerſey, containing 190 and ¾ Acres of very good freſh Land, about half of which is cleared and in Fence, with a large Portion of Meadow which afforded this Year 20 Loads of Clover and Timothy Graſs Hay. There are on the Premiſes, a very good Dwelling Houſe with two good Rooms below and two above, and a Kitchen and Milk Houſe adjoining; a new Dutch Barn 42 by 35, near which are two Barracks and a new Waggon Houſe; alſo a very clever young Orchard conſiſting of a large Number of Peach, Apple and other Trees, which bear very fine Fruit. The Premiſes lie within two Miles of a fine Griſt Mill and a convenient Landing. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber living thereon, who will agree on reaſonable Terms, give Poſſeſſion this Spring and make an indiſputable Title. SAMUEL KER.

South-Amboy, 16th Jan. 1771. 66 69

To be ſold, and entered upon the firſt of May next,

THE very beautifully ſituated and convenient Houſe and Lot of Ground, at the Head of Marſhpath-Creek, being the public Landing in the Bounds of Newtown, Queen's County, on Long-Iſland, belonging to William Sackett, Jun. about 7 Miles from New-York, either by Land or Water. The Houſe is large and well conſtructed, a large Barn and other out Houſes convenient, is well ſituated for a Shop or Tavern; and has a right to the Stream, which is ſufficient to erect a Mill with one or two Pair of Stones: The ſaid Creek runs within 200 Yards of the Houſe. The Lot contains about 30 Acres of moſt excellent Land, with very many Fruit Trees, of various Kinds: The public Road from New-York Ferry to Newtown, leads by the Place at a convenient Diſtance from the Houſe; from which there is a prety Proſpect of Meadows and Creeks. Oyſters, Fiſh and Crabs plenty, in their Seaſons; likewiſe two Lots of Wood-Land, one of 7 Acres, within a Mile of the Dwelling Houſe, and another of 5 Acres, about two Miles diſtant; likewiſe a Piece of Salt Meadow, yearly affording 6 or 7 Loads of Hay. Any one inclining to purchaſe, may apply to me the Subſcriber, living upon the Premiſes, who will agree on reaſonable Terms. Feb. 7, 1771.

66— WILLIAM SACKETT, Jun.

THIS is to acquaint all Maſter Taylors in general, that they may be ſupplied with Journeymen, by applying at Mr. COZZENS's, at the Sign of three Lions, near the North Church; and all Journeymen are deſired to apply there for Work. 66 69

Remarkably cheap for Caſh,

Either wholeſale or retail,

By JOHN WATSON,

(Late Merchant at Crown Point) at his Store in Cart and Horſe Street, oppoſite Capt. King's;

SUPERFINE and coarſe yd. wide Iriſh linens.
Tandems, plain, brown and ſtriped hollands.
Coarſe and fine ſheetings.
Oznaburghs, dowlas, and durants.
Broad Ruſſia drilling.
Plain and flower'd lawns.
A great variety of neat gauzes and cat gut.
Fine and coarſe cambricks.
Superfine blond lace and Dutch ditto.
Narrow edging, ſilk, and cotton laces.
Mens, womens and boys, cotton and worſted hoſe;
Mens and womens ſhoes,
Boys and girls do.
Superfine cotton and cambrick ſong handkerchiefs,
Spotted and check do.
Beſt Barcelona plain and coloured do.
Black cravats, ſattin & gimp.
Cottons, callicoes, and chintzes,
Poplins and callimancoes.
Plain and ſtriped muſſins.
Mens and boys caſtor and felt hats.
Womens black ſilk hats,
Beſt chips for do.
Perſian and piſtol lawns.
Diamontee and lutеſtring ſtuffs.
Flanders bed ticks, 7-8, and yd. wide cotton checks.
Broad cloths.
Breeches patterns.
Buckram, knee garters and hair ſhagg.
Coating rattinet and blanketing.
Linſey woolſey, ſtrip'd and plain flannels.
Mens worſted and Killmarnock caps.
Men, women and boys, beſt ſilk gloves and mitts.
Beſt pearl necklaces.
Quality, hair, and ſhoe bindings.
Beſt gilt, and mohair coat and veſt buttons,
Locket, and common ſleeve ditto.
Plated and pinchbeck, ſhoe and knee buckles.
Pen knives, and ſpring ditto.
Razors, ſciſſars and watch chains.
Ivory and horn combs.
Snuff boxes & pocket books.
Beſt Scotch and flemiſh threads.
Darning threads and ſewing ſilk.
Playing cards, and bed cords.
Table ſpoons, and beſt Holland quills.
Shirt buttons and London pins.
Gartering, and White Chapel needles.
Broad and narrow black ſattin ribbons.
Broad and narrow paduſoy ditto.
Chocolate, coffee, tea,
Tobacco and candles, &c. &c.
With a great many other articles, ſuitable for traveling merchants, but too tedious to enumerate.

66 69

TO be Sold, at public Vendue, between the Hours of one and two in the Afternoon, on Friday the firſt Day of March next, on the Premiſes, a Tract of Land containing 143 Acres, whereof about 100 Acres are cleared, on which are a good Dwelling Houſe, with two Fire Places, three Rooms and an Entry on the lower Floor, and four Rooms up Stairs, with a good Garret, and a good Stone Cellar under the whole Houſe, in which is a Milk Room, a Cellar, with a Kitchen that joins the Houſe, a Fire Place in it, an Oven and Oven Houſe, all well finiſhed, and a good Stone Well, cloſe to the Door, of very good Water in the drieſt Time, with a good Garden that joins the Well and Houſe; alſo a Barn of 48 Feet by 36, covered with Cedar, a Waggon Houſe, Corn Crib, Hen-Houſe, and Sheep-Houſe, all under one Roof, covered with Cedar; alſo a young Orchard upwards of 200 Apple Trees, that bear extraordinary good Fruit, with a good many Cherry Trees, Peach Trees, and Plumb Trees. This Tract is good for Wheat and Corn, with Water in every Field, is in very good Fence, and joins to a good out let, and an extraordinary good Neighbourhood. There can be cut about 12 Waggon Load of Clover, Timothy, and Burding-graſs in a Seaſon, and a good deal more can be cut with very little Expence. The Plantation lies within two Miles of Monmouth Court Houſe, within 12 Miles of Middletown Point, and 14 of Black Point, and joins the Burlington Road that leads from the ſaid Court Houſe to Black Point in Shrewſbury; it is convenient to the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, Preſbyterian, Dutch Church, and Engliſh Church, the fartheſt is not above five Miles: The Place is remarkable for a good Market. Any Perſon chooſing to purchaſe before the Day of Sale, may apply to *Edmund Harris*, on the Premiſes, who will agree and give an indiſputable Title for the ſame; or to *Daniel Hendrickſon*, Jun. in Middletown; or to *Garret Vanderveer*, in Freehold: The Conditions of the Vendue will be made known on the Day of Sale, by us

Edmund Harris,
Daniel Hendrickſon, Jun.
Garret Vanderveer.

66 69

PETER T. CURTENIUS,

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil and Hammer, oppoſite the Oſwego-Market, has imported in the different Veſſels from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull,

A General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, (both Fall and Spring Goods) which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, either by wholeſale or retale.

He has alſo for Sale the following Goods, made at the NEW-YORK AIR FURNACE, viz.

Beſt Pot-Aſh Kettles and Coolers, Hearths, Bars and Doors for Pot-Aſh Works, Forge Hammers and Anvils, Chimney Backs, Bottoms and Jamb Plates, Ship's Caboofes, Cart, Waggon, and Chair Boxes.—Pots and Kettles, Pye-pans, Sugar Boilers, Rollers and Gudgeons; large Screws and Nuts for Spermaciti Works, Fullers Screws and Plates; beſides many other Articles in the Iron Way: And if Perſons want any new Article done in that Way, they may have it caſt to any Pattern they ſhall leave at the Furnace, or at my Houſe. 64 67

A *Few Hogſheads of very old Jamaica* SPIRITS, *to be ſold by* JAMES CREIGHTON, Jun. *near the Exchange.——Alſo a few Barrels of* LIME-JUICE. 65 68

THE *Houſe where Capt. Sowers now lives, in Beaver-Street, is to be let. Inquire of Mrs.* ELIZABETH PARMITER, *at Capt. Anthony Byvanck's, in Cherry-Street, near the Ship-Yards.* 65 68

SAMUEL HAKE,

Has imported in the laſt Ships from Briſtol and Liverpool, and has for Sale, at his Store in Wall-Street;

A Large and general aſſortment of Ironmongery, 4d. 6d 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails; Japan'd waiters, bread baſkets and plated candleſticks; a quantity of glue, elegant Welton and Axminſter carpets.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. 64 97

WILLIAM NEILSON,

Hath juſt imported in the America, Capt. Hervey, from Briſtol, and the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, a freſh Aſſortment of GOODS, cheap for Caſh, or at a ſhort Credit.

SEVEN by 9, 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
4d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails,
Short Pipes,
Frying Pans,
Sad Irons,
Crawley's No. 3 Steel,
Pewter Plates, Baſons and Diſhes,
Beſt I F. unglaz'd Powder,
Shot, aſorted,
Beſt G. B. Wool Cards,
Felt Hats,
Writing Paper,
Bonnet ditto,
Knives and Forks,
Piſtol, Cap, Pocket and Pen Knives,
Stout Braſs Links & Buckles,
Pinchbeck Shoe and Knee ditto,
Sewing and Darning Needles,
Knitting Pins,
Braſs and Steel Thimbles,
Sciſſars,
Ivory and Horn Combs,
Snuff Boxes,
Briſtol and Liverpool fine Bottled Ale, in Hhds. and Hampers,
Empty Bottles,
Quart, two Quart and five Pints,
Scotch and Iriſh Osnabrigs,
9-8 brown and white Sheeting,
Ravens Duck,
7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens,
7-8 and 4-4 Cotton Checks,
Furniture ditto,
Buckrams, Shalloons,
Durants, Callimancoes,
Prunelloes,
Fine Yard and Ell Wide Marcelis Quilting for *Petticoats*,
Superfine Everlaſtings and Sattinetts for *Breeches*,
Roſe Blankets,
Broad Cloths,
Thickſets,
Janes,
Cotton Hollands,
Turky Stripes,
Grazets,
Callicoes,
Chintzes,
Crapes,
Beſt Oil Flints,
Iriſh Butter, very good Jerſey ditto, &c. &c.

64 37

To all Perſons intereſted in the Lands herein after mentioned.

WHEREAS his late Majeſty George the ſecond, by letters patent under the great ſeal of the colony of New-York, bearing date the twelfth day of April, in the twenty-fourth year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign, annoque domini 1751, did grant and confirm unto Jacob Roſeboom, John Jacobs Roſeboom, and John G. Roſeboom, All that certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate, lying and being in the county of Albany, on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, and adjoining to the patent of the Great Flatt's, or Loonenburgh, beginning at two ſmall maple trees, growing from one root, and mark'd with three notches on four ſides, and X. on the weſt ſide, ſtanding on the Cat's Kill old foot path, and in the weſt bounds of the ſaid patent of Loonenburgh, and on the eaſt ſide of a ridge or rocky hill, and north ſide of a cove in the ſide of the hill to the northward of Joachim Janſes' houſe; and this tract runs from the ſaid place of beginning, north ſixty-five degrees, weſt one hundred chains, then north twenty nine degrees, weſt one hundred and thirty chains, to a brook or creek called Poeteck creek, thence up the ſtream thereof, to the corner of a tract of land granted to Abraham Saliſbury, William Saliſbury, and Caſparus Bronck; Then along their line north ten degrees, weſt twenty two chains, to the ſouth corner of a tract of land granted to the ſaid Caſparus Bronck, and thence along his lines north forty degrees, eaſt one hundred and ſixty chains, and north fifty degrees, weſt fifty five chains, then ſouth eighty one degrees, eaſt one hundred and fifteen chains, to a tract of land granted to Matty's Hogteling, and thence along his bounds and the bounds of a ſmall tract of land granted to the ſaid Caſparus Bronck, to the ſaid Cat's Kill old foot path, or the weſt bounds of the patent of Loonenburgh, and thence along the ſame to the place where this tract firſt began, containing 4530 acres of land, and the uſual allowance for highways; of which ſaid land ſo patented as aforeſaid, I the ſubſcriber am part owner and proprietor: Now therefore by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general aſſembly of the province of New-York, paſſed the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty two, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majeſty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto; and alſo by virtue of another act, entitled, an act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majeſty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And alſo to continue one other act, entitled, an act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majeſty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And I do hereby give notice, That Peter Lanſing, Eſq; Barent H. Ten Eyck, and Geſbert Marſelis, jun. gentlemen, all of the city of Albany, are appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid tract of land, ſo granted to the ſaid Jacob Roſeboom, John Jacobs Roſeboom, and John G. Roſeboom as aforeſaid; and that they the ſaid Commiſſioners will meet on Tueſday the fourth day of March next, at the city-hall in the ſaid city of Albany; and all perſons intereſted therein, are hereby requeſted to attend then and there for that purpoſe. Given under my hand, the twenty third day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1770.

57 68 JACOB ROSEBOOM.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.